The Standard.

OR RIVER-PLATE NEWS

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Wednesday 6th August BUENOS AYRES. No. 175

MAUA BANK

Calle Cangallo No. 101-103

Interest for the current month

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAYABLE
For balances in our favor in account current 13 p $.
For balances in favor of customers 9 p $.

In account current of paper agency
For balances in our favor 10 p $.
For balances in favor of customers 8 p.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or our drg. at convenient sight.
Buen. Ayres July 1st 1865.
E. P. MAUA & Co.
William Leslie.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in Buenos Ayres, under the auspices of the Argentine Government.

Capital $ 200,000 in $ 250 shares.

DIRECTORS:

Sir. Don Ezequiel Ocampo, President.
" " Juan Anchorena, Vice-President
" " Jose Zemborain
" " Manuel Lynch
" " Enrique Ocampo
" " Vicente Casares
" " Jacobo Peuchot.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—
Andres F. Morris.

Vessels Loading

FOR

H. S. POWELL & CO

For Antwerp,
The A 1 Dutch brig *Hans*,
Capt. Jan Middelton,
278 tons register.

For London,
The A 1 British brig *Flower*,
Captain Percy,
176 tons.

For Liverpool,
American bark *Seville*,
Captain Lowry,
439 tons.

For New York,
The A 1 American brig *Geo. Turner*,
Captain Tidy,
285 1 tons.

For Boston,
The American barque *Lizzie*,
Captain Nickerson,
402 1 tons.

O. Carlos Nordenstrom,
Interpreter and Translator in the Norwegian, Swedish, German, Dutch, English and Spanish languages.—Calle 25 de Mayo, No 50.

FRIENDS AT HOME.

Mr. Charles Lacour, of the San Martin, opposite the Round Church, begs to inform the public that he also Photographic Interviews, on letter paper and cards, especially adapted for transmission to Europe.

LADIES CLOAKS CHEAP.

A fine assortment just received and for sale cheap, at the Importers Depot—Reconquista Nueva No. 84.

Public Land Surveyor.

For Diamond Ayres and El Diamond.
The undersigned surveyor has removed his office to calle Perjue No. 123, where he continues offering his services to his friends as formerly.
Having his diplomas of the Oriental republic, as Public Surveyor, he can charge himself with the measures of any land there, and can give reference of the high st character from those gentlemen who have honored him with their patronage.
Federico Cuthbert Meyrelles
123 Parque, Bs. Ayres.

NOW LOADING
BY
DUNCE & DENT.
SHIP-BROKERS.

For Antwerp,
The fine American ship
Mooney
430 tons, A. A. Hoomer, Master.
Consignee—Messrs E. Bayne and Co Ata, the Hamburg Brigantine
Elisabeth,
of 184 tons, D. Schmidt, Master.
Consignees—Messrs Arning & Hutz.
The Belgian barque
Belmont,
of 284 tons, P. Rousseau, Master.
Consignees—Messrs Lavalle & Scott.
The Oldenburg brig
Hero,
268 tons, Captain F. Geyer.
Consignees—Messrs Arning & Hutz.
For further particulars respecting the above named ships, please apply to—
DUNCE & DENT
Ship Brokers—Calle 25 de Mayo, 67.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Capital, *5m sterl.* sterling.

Board of Direction.

President—
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart

Directors—
James Alexander, Esq
Charles W. Bazalgette, Esq
George Hibbert, Esq
Chas Rob. Jones, Esq
Benjamin Cohen Esq
James Reed Esq
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John Berens, Esq
Edmd. Harrison Esq
J. M. Montefiore, Esq
Sir A. de R. Rothschild, Bart
L. N. de R. Rothschild Esq, M P
Thomas Thornhill Smith Esq

Auditors—
George Jn. Cohen Goschen Esq
Andrew Johnston Esq
George Peabody Esq

The company is prepared to accept assurances on property in Buenos Ayres, at the current rates, particulars of which may be had on application to the Agents.

Nicholson Greca and Co.

HOUSE TO SALE

To be let in a new house, in the Calle Garay No. 30 (between calle Defensa and calle Balcarce) 8 comfortable good rooms, with lavatory, kitchen, algibe &c.
Apply at Calle Brazil No. 77.

FOR SALE.

The commodious house No. 370 and 372, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, and store &c.
It is 10 1/4 yards on the street by 41 deep.
For further particulars apply to Calle Brazil No. 77.

DWELLING HOUSE WANTED,

by a respectable man, who will pay a good price for a comfortable house, and require no outside Premises. Ring Bell Provenza, No. 18.

American Dentist,

DR. N. G. CORNWALL,

Calle Rivadavia, 55.

Teeth filled, cleaned, extracted, and inserted on plate gold plate and vulcanite. Charges moderate.

Montevideo Advertisements

For New York,

The English Pilot boat "Sea-Breeze," 100 tons; has part of her cargo already engaged, and will sail in a few days.

For further particulars apply to *Wells & McCall.*
Calle Misiones, 19, Montevideo.

Interesting to all.

Those who wishes to get quality and not be disappointed, empty any can of Lard, candle, soap &c. into one who requires to buy some, and you will see, although the weight is correct, that it is not according to quality, in order to remedy any one that requires the use of soft soap to keep up appearances, every effort is made to have the satisfaction, or in any case to refund the money, in case that purchasers should not be satisfied with the use of our soft soap.
Apply—————C. S. POWELL
With *Rosendal and Ball & Co.*
(Calle Defensa corner of Moreno.)

FOR BOSTON

The first class Clipper A 1. American Bark

LIZZIE,

526 Tons—Captain *Nickerson.*

Is now receiving cargo and having the greater part already engaged, will have quick dispatch.

Has superior accomodations for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to—
H. S. POWELL & Co.
Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 50.

THE LARGEST WOOD YARD IN TOWN.

Messrs G. o. Bell & Son beg to notify the public that they have the largest and best selection of American pine in Buenos Ayres, Bacon and Scantling always on hand; any parts sawed for or at flakes, room floors, and long roofs Wire, which is at present the cheapest, they have a large supply of.

Bird Wood and Nankin's Pails, cut expressly for corrals principal posts &c., at the very low at market prices.
Being so long established in this trade, they cannot be in price with the largest importers in the country.
Their new Yard is the Plaza Constitution, is opened expressly for the convenience of their country friends.
Orders from the country promptly attended to and goods delivered in either the North or South Plazas, free of charge.
City office, calle Potosi, 61.
GEORGE BELL AND SON

SAUNDERS & KEYSER,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, SMITHS, &c.
117—PARIS DE JULY—117
BUENOS AYRES.

JAMES SAUNDERS begs to announce to the public that he has entered into Partnership with ALBERT KEYSER, in the above business, at the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Moore, and solicits the support of the friends of the late firm.

Wood pattern, cranes, and dressing machines, wrought iron, or screws of any size or quality, for erecting brick house, water boat, &c.; Hydraulic or other pumps for camp and chacra purposes, simple and complete; steam engines, shipping work in general, and all kinds of machinery repaired at the most strictly and on the most reasonable terms.

Parties in the country in want of such things and other occasions requiring the services of a first class engineer, millwright and smith, may depend on the most prompt and careful attention being paid to their orders.

The South Down

PREPARATION OF SULPHUR.

A sure cure for the Scab in Sheep. No Sheep-Farmer should be without it.

This valuable preparation which is now used by nearly all the wool growers in this country, is a concentrated extract, one pound of which is equal to ten pounds of tobacco, retaining in this compound form all the properties of the raw material. The only labor required to render the wash ready for use, is to stir the paste into the quantity of cold water, needed for the number of sheep to be cured. The most satisfactory recommendations of its perfect safety, simplicity and utility, from the principal Estancieros of this country may be had on application to the undersigned. Full directions for use are given on each tin.

Apply———C. S. POWELL
With *Rosendal and Ball & Co.*
(Calle Defensa corner of Moreno.)

Notice.

Parties in Montevideo, wishing to advertise in the "Standard," will please arrange with Mr W. Cramb, our agent in that city.—*Standard* office, July 23d, 62.

GENERAL POST OFFICE. Montevideo.

The mail for the north of the Uruguay is at this office open and at the new counter for correspondence, and the mail will be closed for the north at

For Colonia, Fray Bentos, Mercedes, Paysandu, Salto, Concepcion, Arroyo Negro, Santa Rosa, Durazno, Paysandu and Concepcion del Uruguay, Tuesday and Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M.

Sigo.—*Prudencio de Pena Secretario.*

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

Messrs Schroder and Schroder the Exchange D. Sanders Stanford, Charles Cramb my correspondents in Montevideo, Uruguay.
Buenos Ayres, July 1st 1865.—*L. Wright.*

TO SHEEP FARMERS IN THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

The South Down Sheep Stock, so universally used in Banda Ariza for sale at

W. CRAWELLS,
Fuerte Ituzaingo
Montevideo.
31—5.

LEGAL NOTICE.

By order of the Commercial Judge, notice is hereby given to all parties whom it may concern that all claims against the English barque *Queen Victoria* must be presented at or before 12 o'clock on the 22nd inst. at the Office of said Tribunal.

To our Montevideo Subscribers.

The mail sent by it to catch the Weekly, our Daily Standard has been redirected to our Paraguan per month.

Permanent advertisements of 1/4 page or 1/2 column per month.

The Weekly Standard is forwarded by Packet ever every week to all parts of the Banda Oriental.

Standard Agent.
W. Cramb.

Coal from New Castle.

Ship 600 English tons of the Hetton Coal Co. at the Fuerte calle Sta. Fe No. 1.

PRINTING PAPER.

Sold at the Office of the Buenos Ayres Standard No 7 opposite and above, calle Bolivar 7.

NOTICE.

The Office of Messrs J. American Bank Co. is removed to calle Rincon 41 Montevideo, 26th July 1865.

FOR ROSARIO.

AND INTERMEDIATE RIVER PORTS

THE WELL KNOWN ENGLISH STEAMER

ESPIGADOR

Capt. James Thompson

Reduced Fares

Leaves for the above ports every Saturday at 10 o'clock in the morning and returns every Thursday, leaving Rosario every Wednesday.

FARES.

	Cabin.	Deck.
For Rosario.....	$ 10	$ 5
San Nicolas, Obligado, Las Hermanas, & San Pedro	$ 8	$ 4
Zarate,.....	100 lbs	50
San Fernando.....	30 "	20 "

Freight—For Rosario 6 patacones, for San Nicolas 5 do per ton, of 40 cubic feet, or 85 arrobas weight.
Specie silver, 1 p $—Gold 1 p $
Henry Dowse
Steamboat Agency Office.
Calle Cuyo No. 1.

FOR SALTO

Calling at the intermediate ports of Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos, Concepcion, Colonia and Paisandu,—
The new first-sailing Orient. steamer,
Villa del Salto,
Captain P. Flores.

This splendid steamer, built expressly for navigation of the river Uruguay, offers unsurpassed accommodations for both cabin and steerage passengers.

Leaves on the 9th, 19th and 29th of each month, returning on the 4th, 14th and 24th, on which days she sails for Montevideo at 5 o'clock sharp in the afternoon.

Fares.

	Cabin	Deck
Nueva Palmira	3 Patacones	2 Patacones
Fray Bentos	5 "	3 "
Concepcion	11 "	7 "
Paysandu	16 "	8 "
Concepcion del Uruguay		
Salto	20 "	10 "

Children from the age of two to ten years pay half.
Prices at condital rates.
Silver Gold 1/4 per cent, silver 1/2 per do.
For further particulars apply to the Agent—
Henry Dowse,
Steamboat Agency Office,
1 Calle Cuyo.

Sheep for Banda Oriental.

The National steamer
CHANGADOR.

This well known steamer is now ready to transport sheep from this province or elsewhere to the Banda Oriental.

The corrales and fodder 6 on board, for the accommodation of the animals, insure the owners from all risk whatever in over-crowding &c.

Rates.

To Santa Lucia 3 1/2 rls fuertes
Colonia 3 do
Higueritas 4 do
Fray Bent o 5 do
Arroyo Negro 6 1/2 do
Paysandu 10 do
For Cargo or freight apply to
Henry Dowse,
Steamboat Agency Office,
No. 1 Calle Cuyo, Buenos Ayres

ON SALE.

A first rate sailing sloop, named *Mary Ann*, belonging to R. Hastings.
77 Defensa

THE STANDARD.

"ESTO PERPETUA."—(Clause)

WEDNESDAY, 7th AUGUST 1861.

Progress of the Capital question.

The Lower Chamber of Congress came here on prolonging the debate until the close of the year (October). Already two months have passed over and we are not at the beginning, since only 4 of the 33 deputies have given command all expressed in numerous speeches. Four days more will be taken to throw fresh light on the subject, and it would seem time to put the last at more than two. All have apparently made up their minds, and it is object in reading words which are to be addressed to convert their opponents to show the world what an abundance of verbiage they possess.

Among with these Torres's speech in the last session, he were supremely regaled at the heavy preamble and labored rhetoric who himself rather than assisted us gregariously. His delivery was very tame, reading like a lecture which is meant to put one to sleep. Castilla's speech of $ 80 was the cut, and capons at $8, and yet the butchers have raised the meat to almost famine prices. To be placed at the counsel's mouth is almost ready to bring peals of laughter, and to ask compassion from a bunch. If those gentlemen club together and extract $ 40 apiece for a piece of lean roasting beef, shall we have no remedy, no redress? If things go on this way we shall soon have Mr. Bull's corn eating macaroni and split peas, for who with paper money a dog down, beef going up and the Municipality hitching on their sleeves, the unfortunate public can live cheap? and to such extent has the noble author left will be an Hegira to the camp. Why the Master mainly do no interfere in this matter, why they do not appoint a commissioner to report the cost of living of men of all ranks in the country we have it for others to say.

The accident to the Mersey is the subject of much discussion today, on coming under port this morning full of Negroes. Many of the lives assert that it was the fault of the captain in letting down the anchor, with the steam on. This, though of frequent occurrence, is simply to be treated as rather a joke of the Engineer of the ship, and not to be made a matter of serious charge against the Captain. Representations, it is said, in Congress taking part in the Republican Convention, will instruct the Captain to cut a capital joke by hoisting Mr. Costa and changing their words to suit the occasion against Gen. Mitre's speech. Gen. Mitre's speech was read from the tribune by Gen. Gelly y Obes, and was listened to with great attention by the Congress. Representations, it is said, in Congress taking part in the Republican Convention, will instruct the Captain to cut a capital joke by hoisting Mr. Costa and changing their words to suit the occasion against Gen. Mitre's speech. Gen. Mitre's speech was read from the tribune by Gen. Gelly y Obes, and was listened to with great attention by the Congress. Representations, it is said, in Congress taking part in the Republican Convention, will instruct the Captain to cut a capital joke by hoisting Mr. Costa and changing their words to suit the occasion against Gen. Mitre's speech. Gen. Mitre's speech was read from the tribune by Gen. Gelly y Obes, and was listened to with great attention by the Congress. Representations, it is said, in Congress taking part in the Republican Convention, will instruct the Captain to cut a capital joke by hoisting Mr. Costa and changing their words to suit the occasion against Gen. Mitre's speech. Gen. Mitre's speech was read from the tribune by Gen. Gelly y Obes, and was listened to with great attention by the Congress.

The Province of Buenos Ayres is becoming the champion of a movement in Federal quarter. In this manner political epithets have become incorrectly employed, and nobody can now exactly tell whether he is Federal or Unitarian. It seems certain that the capital will ultimately pass side through Congress, nevertheless to the exclusion of others, from the new world draw the happy omen of our national poet Moreno.

> Thy virtues text-native
> And from its laws delight
> One school Power.

Editor's Table.

We are an invading army now in this city and the river blockaded with half a dozen Monitor's and Merrimack's, no doubt in bad humour with all the Lower Monitocracy, as fact which must awaken ship-owners and underwriters to the culpable negligence of leaving so dangerous a shoal in the very high road of La Plata, with at least three, if not four, vessels on it, and a missing mark to point out to mariners, the danger that lies ahead.

Although the English Bank is marked on every chart, although experienced navigators know its exact locality and extent, although the high sea and under current, which ever in its vicinity, plainly indicate to every seaman that the bank is at hand, still every year we have shipwrecks, attended with loss of life and property. On a dark night shipwreck is inevitable except by steering 5 or 6 points of the course; but if the bank is dangerous at night, it is equally so in foggy and cloudy weather. The most experience seaman can do but this back in bad weather, as it is impossible to perceive the currents. Under all these circumstances, and with the Uncle Tom lying a-head of the bank, it is high time to cry out for relief.

The increasing commerce of this place and Montevideo demands that the Governments should claim no more and put either a light ship or buoy right to make out this dangerous place.

In every civilized country the world over its bays have been made to give security to the mariner, but here in the River Plate, with the most forbidding aspect, some 4 or 5 years and years and years and still we see the same. Within the last few years we hear great noise about the great improvements and combined measures of both Governments and Councils, but the greatest of all measures has been left undone, namely the putting out proper buoys and lights on the river and on the coast to prevent the loss of life and property. Ask the shipowners in Liverpool, London or New York about the port of Buenos Ayres, & they will refer you to the underwriters, whose history of losses on voyages to and from would nearly reach from there to here.

The cause of the last vessel ashore is by one of a different character, and the business of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and the underwriters make merry that a beacon could not be established in such a way as it is possible the Montevideans would not approve of greater interests than the foreign merchants and underwriters.

The Brenot Ayrean government is not less just so much so possible in one matter as the Montevideans; but it is an old adage, that two stools one is sure to fall; and this seems to be the truth of the matter. Gen. Mitre and his ministers think it would be highly impolite to interfere in the matter, before Mr. Berro takes it up; and this gentleman alleges that foreign ships only use his port, as a sort of hall way-house, and that as the bank has assumed an English name, the British government should put a light-house there. However, we see no help for the foreign shipowners and masters, until some fine morning a few national vessels get dashed to pieces, and ships' cargoes and crews are lost. Then we will have a terrible sensation meeting got up, and if the owners and underwriters are Portuguese we may expect this gentleman piece will have a light-ship put up—hunting the stable-door after the horse is lost.

The English Bank.

The total loss of a fine American ship, last week, on the English Bank, in fine, clear weather, although we could Monitocracy, is a fact which must awaken ship-owners and underwriters to the culpable negligence of leaving so dangerous a shoal in the very high road of La Plata, with at least three, if not four, vessels on it, and a missing mark to point out to mariners, the danger that lies ahead.

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Cotton and Cotton-planters.

Those who peruse S. Americans of apathy would be surprised to see the number of persons applying at our office for samples of seed wherewith to make up experiment of growing this staple. It is a matter of regret that the three little bags of Georgian, and one of Egyptian, seed are nearly exhausted, yet it is gratifying to know that we have been enabled through Mr. Hopkins' kindness to distribute this dest-ecratum among 150 of the principal land-holders in this and the adjoining provinces. General Urquiza, though one of his deputies, and Governor Cohen have been supplied with the different kinds, and we cherish the hope that the provinces of Entre Rios and Santa Fé will devote their attention to cotton growing. We have reason to expect a large quantity of seed from the Manchester Association and will give every possible assistance to further this branch of industry. It is remarkable that several of the applicants offered no pay-ment, since they considered it only necessary to send a specimen of their produce to receive a free supply of seed. Our object in this matter is purely philanthropy inasmuch as to take trouble in a matter unconnected with doubloons or paper dollars.

Apropos, we read that the President of Guatemala offers three prizes of 3000, 2000, and 1000 dollars to the first growers of industry who will ship cotton from that Republic. Cannot our rulers take a wrinkle from this wise policy and buy some hundreds farthings of seed for those enterprising gentlemen who crowd our office in search of this philosophical stuff?

Cotton and wool—wool and cottonettes, are two sterling commodities which we ardently desire to see in a state rivalry on the banks of the Plate, as already flourishing at Brisbane and Queensland, Australia.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Cordoba.

The state of the provinces is very satisfactory, the general of which Reyes who had worked assiduously despatches between the Government party and opposition.

Elections of all sorts take place yet, but it was confidently expected the Government would win, as the opposition had decided to abstain from voting.

A new town was to be built in Tolosa, called after our Governor Villa Mitre.

Santa Fé.

Elections for the Presidency had been in favor of General Mitre, and Dr. Marco Paz for Vice President.

Thursday the Chief judge of the Tribunal of Commerce, gave the following result:

Dr. Avelino Ferreira
" Emeterio Pegunega
" M. Salva.

Of these three gentlemen one will be chosen to fill the vacant office.

The want of Bolivian currency was very severely felt in Rosario its present price is 8 to 10 per cent premium.

The Ellipsitian steamer "El Gran Chaco" had already made her trial trip. She is shortly coming to this city.

The extension of the Chaco frontier was being prosecuted with great activity—nearly several thousand head of cattle had been passed over to stock new establishments.

Salta.

The budget of the year 1863 has been voted at $54,000 silver per annum.

Two vessels had left Oran bound to Buenos Ayres with cargoes of feathers, etc.

One of them, the "Nuevo Oran" carries about 8 dos, during all the difficulties and dangers of the Bermejo river navigation.

Tucuman.

The Government of this Province had ordered the demolition of a monument built to the memory of Orita who left such sanguinary records of his presence in 1840.

A new one is to be erected in the same style dedicated to the victims who perished by his orders in that year.

Catamarca.

The Governor Orieli after defeating the opposition has given a general amnesty.

A biographical sketch published in the native press info ms us that this gentleman of the Rioja an appellative has had the honor already of being *cachiduado* for his political opinions. This punishment is being served up in a fresh hide which shrinks up in drying, causing immense pain to the victim.

On the general of the former soldiers for the cause of liberty, his gratitude often his right to hold his pet against any one.

Correspondence.

Murder and Horse-stealing at Ensenada.

Sir— I am surprised that some of your able correspondents do not subside more frequently to the practice of horse-stealing in the camp. In fact, it has become so intolerable, especially to strangers, that I should not be surprised if some bon, member of the Camara brought the subject before the house, and introduced some more efficient means of protection for this kind of property.

It would be needless for me to enumerate the many grievances of this sort that have come under my notice for the short time I am a resident in the camp.

I am satisfied that there is not a single foreigner residing in the camp who has not suffered considerable loss of property in this way. And why not, when the robbers can plunder with such impunity? The authorities never interfere; in fact, no one ever hears of the punishment of a gaucho for sweeping away whole troops of cattle. Sometimes, indeed, a puperes, big with the importance of his office, dispenses justice with a liberal hand, when an unfortunate gringo happens to fall under the cognizance of the law, but very seldom

where his services are absolutely requisite.

I believe a law exists in this country, that no person shall enter a public-house armed, unless in so doing he delivers up his arms to the landlord. In one case out of a thousand this is done, and the consequence is that the most bloody strife frequently ensues among the gauchos, 'a la suite' of a drunken bout.

On Tuesday last, I was told by a countryman of mine, who lives close to the Candela de Merlo, that a most frightful escape had been enacted the day before, at an asado, or pic-nic. The gauchos quarrelled, and of course drew their long knives out of sight; one of them was wounded severely, and refused to fight any more; the other, however, was not content, and insisted on his antagonist's being obliged to cut, which, however, he refused to do, whereupon the other rushed upon him, and buried his knife in the throat of the already wounded man; a gurgling noise was heard, a heavy fall, and all was still.

I have not heard whether the murderer has as yet been arrested, but the probability is that he is not, and at the end of the year he will return, when the author ties will think no more of the matter.

Yours, etc.

D.

TRAVELS IN BOLIVIA.

CHAPT. II.

The village of Lequiniches.

About eight in the morning we left this village, and gradually ascended an undulating plain; we saw several vicunhas and alpacos, who shunned us on our approach, bounded over the plain, and reascending the top of a mound, paused for a moment to survey us, and then set onward again. The wild shrick of these beautiful animals on perceiving a stranger, has a striking effect in these solitary regions. We saw many deserted huts, to the right and left of the road, but that most to me with a single human being. Occasionally a traveller we arrived at the post but of Lagunillas, situated in a valley, at a short distance from a mountain—here we alighted and passed the night.

Lagunillas had here formerly a small village, but of sufficient consideration to possess a convent; it was destroyed during the civil war, by the troops of each party, who turned out and pulled down the houses, for in that unsettled country an Indian and his wife can build one in a few hours. The post but was occupied by an Indian and his wife, who collected as much as procure our mules, and gave us a supper of Cuzco and Quinoa corn.

We left Lagunillas at 7 and by day-break, on the mountain, we pursued our journey on table land, entirely uncultivated and neglected, except in one place, where an Indian was ploughing in a pair of pointless; we saw several flocks of llamas and Alpacas. At midday, we arrived at a hut, and found three Indians squatted on the ground, by the side of a fire, round the entry of the Lama: they were enjoying themselves in drinking Chicha and chewing the Coca leaf: we halted here for half an hour, and then resumed our journey, which was by the side of a stream, winding and murmuring through the plain. Passing a steep town, ascended to a narrow pass, pretty steep mountain, by lofty mountains covered with snow, were engaged with snow water for several plains of Calapata, when the battle of Ayacucho was fought, between the patriots and royalists, on the 1st. of December 1824, —the former were commanded by General Belgrano, and the latter by General Pezuela. The action lasted for three hours, though with inferior forces on the part of General Belgrano, who retired from the field at the moment of victory, from some misunderstanding amongst his chiefs, which occasioned disorder and panic in the troops. More than eight hundred men were left dead on the field.

We crossed a stream on emerging from this plain, and then ascended a rocky mountain, on the summit of which we found a hut: here we halted for half an hour for our mules to rest: we then pursued our way, through a valley. The day was piercingly cold, and dismally copious, and it is reminded in a wildness and sadness, about ten miles from the post hut. The lightning was such as I had not hitherto seen, for flash followed flash in rapid succession, and was nearly a continued blaze of fire: the mountains presented a sublime appearance, whilst the view in the valley, was the strangest and wildest imaginable. The peals of thunder were deafening to the ear, as they reverberated through the mountains—and similar in sound, to heavy pieces of artillery: they, even, frightened the Condors in their aerial abodes; for several of these birds descended into the valley, as if escaping from the storm, and sweeping along the surface of the earth, approached us within a few yards. Pursuing our track for about two hours, we arrived at the post hut of Amacato, wet and miserable with the hail and rain, and benighted with the blasts which howled down from the mountains. We felt a pleasure which words cannot tell, as we lay under the shelter of this lonely hut; but the frightful grandeur which we had just experienced, pervaded us, and that was terrifically grand, and filled us all, both man and beast, with fear and dread. It was one of those storms that could not have been witnessed, without such feeling, amidst the mountains of the gloomy wilderness.—

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